Kunnathur taluk. There were now a place of worship, an orphanage and several other buildings on this site. If the lands were registered in the names of the Parayas, it would be a very great help to them.

(3) Applications were made on the 22nd Edavom 1090 for the registry of 476 acres of land in Survey numbers 1/13, 1/14, 19/1, 20/1, 28/1, 35/1, and 731/1 in the Takazhi and Purakad pakuthies in the Ambalapuzha taluk. In 1094 the Proverthikar at Takazhi inspected the sites and told the applicants that if they gave him Rs. 5 each the lands would be registered in their names. They accordingly gave Rs. 5 each. Having got the money, he directed them to apply to the Tahsildar for the measuring and demarcation of the lands. Their applications were sent by the Tahsildar to the Surveyor. The latter met the applicants and told them that if they gave him four boundary stones and Rs. 5 each he would register the lands in their names. This also the applicants did. But after some time they came to know that Government had ordered the lands being auctioned and given away to other applicants. They accordingly met the Dewan and represented their grievances to him. The order for auction was thereupon cancelled and the question of registry was referred to the Dewan Peishkar. The Dewan Peishkar visited the locality and ordered the applicants to put in fresh applications. 181 applications were submitted in accordance with that order on the 5th Kanni 1097. But these applications had not yet been disposed of.

The following swampy areas in Reserve Forests had also to be registered in the names of the Parayas : Survey Nos. 111/1, 113/1, 112/1, 114/1 in the Manimala pakuthi; Survey No. 49/1 in the Ranni pakuthi; and Survey No. 415/3C in the Tiruvalla pakuthi. In addition to these, 50 acres of land in each Division should be registered in the name of the Brahmaprathyakshadharma Association of the Parayas.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kantan Kumaran, I have made a note of lands in the Vallikunnam and Tamaracolam pakuthies in Mavelikara and the land in Kunnathur pakuthi, and Takazhi and Purakad in Ambalapuzha taluk, and 91 cents of land in Tiruvalla taluk now in occupation by a few Parayas. I will have enquiries made about all these, and a special report submitted.

155. Further concessions to the Parayas.

MR. KANTAN KUMARAN (*Member, Nominated*) said that the difficulties of the Parayas in the matter of education would not at all be removed by the provision of mid-day meals or the grant of fee concessions. Many of the boys were too poor to have even morning and evening meals and to buy books and clothing. What Government should do therefore was to give scholarships to all the intelligent and industrious Paraya boys in the middle school classes. As a special means of encouraging education among the Parayas, those of them who had studied up to class VII should be granted licenses for teaching in classes I and II. Their pay should also be fixed at Rs. 10. Wherever possible they might also be appointed in other departments.

There was an orphanage at Peruvincha-sivagiri in the Kunnathur taluk, maintained by the Parayas. There were fifteen children in that institution now. All the expenses of these children were met by subscriptions from the Parayas. The authorities of the orphanage were eager to open a school attached to it. Government should give a contribution towards the building of this school and also allow it a grant-in-aid.

A whole-time Protector should be appointed to look after the interests of the depressed classes. The Protector should be given more powers and privileges.

Besides, a Paraya representative should be nominated to the Legislative Council. The interests of the Parayas were not now represented in that House. None of the measures which could make for the uplift of the community was therefore brought before the House. A bill for example could very well be brought before the Council to regulate the system of inheritance among the Parayas. Such a bill was long overdue and it should be passed.

DEWANS' REPLY: Mr. Kantan Kumaran, on the first four points of your representation, I have already made pronouncements in connection with the representations of members of the depressed classes.

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And then you come to the fifth point, namely, nomination of a Paraya member to the Legislative Council. The number of seats available for nomination is strictly limited and has already been apportioned out to various communities, and I am sorry that there is no seat available for any more members of the depressed classes in the Council as at present constituted.

Then you come to the law of succession and inheritance. Enquiries in this direction are being made in relation to the Pulayas. I will have the case of the Parayas also considered in connection with this enquiry.

About your representation regarding the supply of books to poor pupils, I shall consult the Director of Public Instruction to see whether some arrangement can be come to by which they will not have to change their books from year to year.

156. Concessions to the Kammalas.

MR. T. P. KOCHUMMINI ASARI (*Member, Nominated*) said that a member of the Kammala community should be nominated to the Legislative Council and that he should be asked to introduce into the Council a bill to regulate the system of succession and inheritance among the Kammalas. The necessity for a legislation of the kind was represented at the previous session of the Assembly also.

Secondly, the member said that the Kammalas formed the chief artisan class in the country, but they were sadly lacking in the possession of landed properties. Poramboke and Puduval lands should therefore be registered in their names on concessional terms.

Thirdly, the members of the Kammala community should be exempted from the operation of the rule regarding age-bar in respect of Government appointments and they should be freely entertained in the service even when they did not possess the prescribed examination qualifications.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kochummini Asari, as you proceeded with your first representation it became clear to me that you had not read what I said on the subject at the last session of the Assembly although you referred to what I said and your reference clearly showed that you had not been correctly acquainted with what I actually said. I have nothing more to add to what I said last year.

In regard to the nomination of a Kammala member to the next Legislative Council, there are only seven seats in the Council open to nomination and in the course of today fully that number asked to be nominated to one or more seats in the Council; and there are some nominated members already sitting.

The other points taken up in the representation will be dealt with in due course and replies sent to you.

157. Needs of the Chalya community.

MR V. SUBRAHMONIAM (*Member, Municipal Council, Nagercoil*) said that the Chalya community, given entirely to their traditional profession of weaving, was lagging very far behind the other communities. In regard to weaving, Government had made some attempt to improve their lot by establishing a Technical Institute at Nagercoil and by appointing a Textile Expert to advise them on modern methods of weaving. But neither of these measures was producing the desired effect. The managers of the Technical Institute were not acquainted with the habits and manners of the weaving classes and hence could not give them much help. Nor could the weavers derive much help from the Textile Expert. The Chalyas as a class were a very conservative set of people. Wedded from birth to their old pit-looms they were slow to make use of the accessories and implements of the foreigners. Not only that they could not look up with confidence to the guidance of other people. The member hence proposed that two Chalya candidates might be sent at least once in five years to some of the well-known weaving institutions at Bombay or Ahmadabad and there given training in weaving. On their advice Government should distribute improved types of looms and loom-accessories to the weaving classes. As regards the Technical Institute at Nagercoil, it should be placed under the management of a committee, the majority of which should be taken from among the Chalyas.

The member next referred to the two Chalya co-operative societies organised recently and requested that Government should give them the necessary help at all times.

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